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## W. J. Stone Is Trying Ride Over W. J. Bryan on the Wave of National Expansion

## STONE MEN ACTIVE

THEY ARE LINING UP FOR TO-MOR-ROW'S CONVENTION.

WHY THEY HOPE TO CONTROL

VICTORY FOR STONE WOULD HAVE NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The Jones Guard Will Be at Springfield Shouting for the Ex-Governor-Tammany Hall Interested in His Success-Leaders Who Are for Him.

The state Democratic convention which will convene to-morrow at Springfield, promises to be an interesting affair. Its mere state importance is of little concern as compared with national possibilities. The question of nominating a judge who may or may not have the imprint of the governor or the locating of Joe Mercer on the railroad end of the ticket is of small consequence when compared with the plan to boom ex-Governor William J. Stone for the Democratic nomination for president.

There is a well defined organization to bring about the uplifting of Stone, and its first work will be applied to the convention. Should expansion resolutions be passed then Stone gets a boom; the party in state convention follows him as aga the governor of some days ago, and the side. It is also the first aggressive expres sion of the party in any state on the new national question.

The fight over the resolutions may decide the fate of Stone. Certainly old-time do nothing mossback non-progressive resolutions returning to Spain original possess would be regarded as a slap at Stone, and his platform in going down would carry him with it. He could scarcely hope to appear in the national Democratic convention in 1900 with his state against expansion and acquisition of territory while h had gone off half-cocked for it. Pro-Spain resolutions would be against Stone and anti-Spain expressions would be in line with

ere is a feeling that the average Missouri Democrat is in favor of holding on to territory won in battle; that he wants the United States to advance to a first class power and take an aggressive position among the controlling nations of the Stone has pinned his chances to this wave of sentiment in his party. He is insisting that it is time to be progressive and that the old state policy should be thrown aside and the party meet the present issue and

Mr. Stone will go into the convention by a sentiment and associated with him few of the well known leaders of the state. Most of his asso-ciates in the leading business have nailed er craft. But the ex governor is backed by an organization which embraces power, and some of it will be felt at Springfield. In this connection a

few facts are in point. of last week, Charles H. Jones, then in St. Louis, having recently returned from Europe, received a cable from Pulitzer, of the World and Post-Dispatch. Mr. Pulltzer invited Mr. Jones to Vienna to consider the matter of accepting the position of manager of the Pulitzer

newspaper properties. This plain fact is quite startling in its way, owing to the legal contest between the two over the Post-Dispatch and troubles in a former business arrangement Suffice it to say that when the trouble pression that Mr. Jones was not a business man. It seems that the pressure of business complications has induced Mr. Puagain bring Jones unto him to meet future business conditions.

Mr. Jones very quickly decided to accept the invitation to go to Vienna. He left St. Louis Friday and sailed from New York for Liverpool Monday. Ex-Governor Francis gained information

of what was going on Saturday morning. The cablegram was in plain language, no cipher, as the two were not on cipher The "leak" in the telegraph office ed Francis and he fired a message at Pulitzer, asking him not to close deal with nes until he (Francis) could see him. Very soon Francis was going to New York and sailed Tuesday, one day behind Jones He will land in Germany and as estimated will reach Vienna four days behind Jones.

How is all this connected with Stone and his expansion platform, and his presidential candidacy aspirations? It happens that lones is for Stone; Tammany is for Stone; Pulitzer wants to get in with Tammany World purposes as against the Journal, of New York. The Journal tossed Bryan overboard and so far has no combination to offer. Pulitzer has concluded it would be a good scheme to get in with Tammany at the Eastern end of his line and play a local favorite at the Western This fits his business, and Charles H. Jones is the man to work it for best pos-

The Jones guard in Missouri will be at

Springfield for Stone. The Stone strength, Springfield for Stone. The Stone strength, it may be added, takes in what is left of Sentaer Gorman, Aligeld and his Illinois contingent; Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the nationel Democratic committee; Governor Culberson, of Texas, who is supposed to have that state in hand, and he is reported to have already secured friends in Louisiana. This information is to be given out in effective doses at the state convention. This makes the issue of Stone and territorial expansion against Bryan and the old issue, aided by Bland, who will have friends insisting that he is yet a possibility on the old issue, and the Bryan and the old issue, aided by Bland, who will have friends insisting that he is yet a possibility on the old issue, and the Stone movement will simply have a tendency to reduce the total possible chances of Missouri in Democratic affairs. Mr. Stone will be supported by a well known multimilionaire of St. Louis, who makes tobacco and trouble for his enemies and puts up liberally for his friends. To this financial strength will be added the backing of others who operate along this effective line in politics about the time candidates are being brought to the surface. The anti-Bryan wave is being felt over the couptry by reason of new issues that have been forced to the surface. An issue disappearing always takes the man with it. Stone hopped onto the new issue, claims it as his own, and should fi go down it will carry him with it, but it is a most promising issue. The people of the United States are booked to consider new questions; colonial questions, commercial expansion and kindred matters calling for international statesmen. In the past public men have been content to know something of national affairs, interstate matters and questions and the policy of non-expansion conformed to a common desire to think little and work less.

The day of new questions finds many

The day of new questions finds many not anxious to study the new lesson, while others who are not holding public office are willing to study the new lesson when it offers another chance to get back into

public favor.

The Springfield convention is regarded as the initial effort of the Democracy to grasp a new question and meet a new issue. How

they will proceed to go about it will be watched with general interest throughout the country. WILL BE A HOT CONTEST.

Lively Fight Over State Committeeman From Here Expected To-day.

The Jackson county delegates to the

Springfield convention left last evening over the Memphis road. They took with them a few dozen of the select party workers to help in the struggle that will come up in the delegation at the convention. The chief interest in the Jackson county crowd is the scramble between Police Commissioner Gregory and Frank Walsh over the posi-tion of state committeeman. Each wants the place. Gregory represents the Stephens machine that wants to run the city, county and state politics, while Walsh is of the Shannon crowd that is in epposition to the Stephens machine. It will be a hot fight. Gregory is of the opinion he is invincible and he may win. Shannon ought to put up a good fight and doubtless will. The cau cus for that scramble will be held this afternoon and it ought to furnish enough of the spectacular to fully sustain the reputation of the Jackson county crowd. Ex-Police Commissioner W. C. Scarritt is the present member of the state committee from here. He and others will have a strong hand in the fight, while Congress man Cowherd. Tom Crittenden and a few other Democratic candidates whose chance are had for November, will be on hand to

are bad for November, will be on hand to counsel harmony.

The part of the convention that promises to be most interesting will take place today, when the state committee meets at 10 o'clock this morning and the headquarters caucusing is held. The meeting of the state committee is expected to be harmonious, but the caucusing for combinations will doubtless be far from pleasant.

The wisest of the political fixers agree that the situation offers exceptional chances for trading and no one can tell now who is a winner. With such chances the fellow who can fix up the deal and carry it through will be the high man in the game and the "fixing" will all be done that can be done to-day. It will probably be the most eventful day of the week there. If the lines are closed up to-day and the forces organized the mere routine of the convention will become only common place and both sides will do the fine work to-day.

Candidates for state offices in 1900 will be much in evidence and much work done to begin that campaign. Congressman Dockery went down there last evening with his gubernatorial boom and will allow a few of the select to view it and advise as to its care and treatment during the next few years.

Dave Ball, the standing candidate from

or the select to view it and advise as to its care and treatment during the next few years.

Dave Ball, the standing candidate from Pike, who wants very much to be governor, will be there with his claims. Most people in Missouri have seen Ball's boom, but it has never yet been a winner.

Alexander Lesueur, secretary of state, will have his gubernatorial headquarters open and will tell the delegates how all this talk about cleaning out the state house is wrong and give reasons why those now in office should be kept there. Other candidates will be on hand to add unnecessary troubles to the muddled situation. Many a line in the campaign of 1960 will be started from Springfield.

Possibly the most anxious crowd that will be at the convention will be the Missouri Democratic congressmen. They are wondering how far Mr. Stone may force his territorial expansion plank. They want to know, because they have nearly all been shouting about "imperialism" and declaring against any expansion. If the convention decides for expansion they will find the platform very hot to stand on during the campaign. The only congressman who can get out with a whole hide is Mr. Dockery, who announced his views last week at Richmond, much as Mr. Stone had done, but said in closing:

"These are my views as I understand the situation to-day, but events are changing the situation very rapidly and I hold no opinion on the war question that I cannot he situation very rapidly and

opinion on the war question that I cannot change in sixty minutes if new facts or conditions be made known."

With this sort of an adjustable idea of expansion Mr. Dockery would like to see the man who can expand any faster than

COCHRAN IS WITH STONE. Says There Is Little Doubt That the Convention Will Follow

Their Ideas. .ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 8.—(Special. Congressman C. F. Cochran will go with he Buchanan county delegation to the state convention at Springfield, and will be present to assist the Democrats outline th policy on which it is expected the nex national campaign is to be made. Con gressman Cochran and ex-Governor Ston gressman Cochran and ex-tovernor store have taken the same position and Cochran says there is little doubt of the conventior following them. Mr. Cochran says the del-egates of the Fourth congressional district to a man, are with him and the ex-govern to a man, are with him and the ex-governor. Furthermore, he says he does not expect much of a fight in the convention.
There is a slight difference of expressed
opinion between the congressman and the
ex-governor on the Philippines, although
they agree on all other features of expansion. Mr. Cochran says: "All other questions aside, it would require the expenditure of a billion dollars and the loss of
a hundred thousand lives to acquire and
retain possession of the Philippines."

COLON MAY NOT BE SAVED. Wreckers Say She Is in Very Bad Condition-Maria Teresa Not Yet Floated.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, Aug. 8.-The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Potomac has arrived at the scene of the battle of July 3 and has visited the Cristobal Colon. The wreckers report her to be in a very bad situation and they fear it is impossible to save her.

The Maria Teresa has not yet been floated.

The auxiliary gunboat Vixen has returned to Guantanamo bay from Santiago. Otherwise there has been no movement of the vessels comprising the American fleet. The warships are ready to sail at twelve hours' notice.

NORFOLK, VA., Aug. 8.-The third Merritt-Chapman wrecking expedition left here to-day for Santiago. It consisted of the steamer Plymouth, with complete wrecking outfit, the schooner barge F. R. Sharp, with three complete outfits; the wrecking steamer W. E. Chapman, carrying forty wreckers, divers and engineers under command of Captain Charles L. Nelson, and towing four immense pontoons, two being 100 feet long, sixteen feet wide and thirteen feet deep, and two sixty feet long, thirteen feet wide and twelve feet deep. The four nbined having a lifting capacity of about 3,200 tons. This is believed to be the largest wrecking expedition that ever left the United States. The fleet passed out of the capes this afternoon. The voyage will probably take ten days or two weeks.

A SPANISH APPEAL FOR AID. Countess De Casa Valencia Asks London for Help for the Sick

and Wounded. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- Councess DeCasa alencia, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Great Britain, appeals

through the London papers for contribu-

tions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says:
"An official dispatch from Madrid received this evening gives details of the alarming increase of suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint, or even beds to sleep pon, owing to inadequate funds. And there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

DEFL. US SAMPSON

SECRETARY LONG WRITES A MOST VIGOROUS LETTER.

CRITICS SEVERELY SCORED ONLY IGNORANCE, HE SAYS, CAN EX-

CUSE THEIR ATTACKS. Glowing Eulogy of Sampson and High Praise for His Work at Santiago

-Secretary Long Says That

All Is Serene in

the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The secretary of the navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a copy of his reply to one of them, which he furnishes for publication:

"Washington Aug. 5. "My Dear Sir:-I am in receipt of your etter and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unust that it can only be pardoned upon he ground of your ignorance of the whole matter.

"Navy Department,

"You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson; of his very superior attainments as an officer, and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory which was the crowning accomplishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago. Justice is always done in the long run. But when you in dulge in such unfounded criticism, I cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

"First-Admiral Sampson was selected for the command of the North Atlantic squadron, because the department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interests, believed that he was especially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having become incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the department, and Sampson

"These two are especially accomplished ordnance officers, having been each at the head of the ordnance bureau, and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

"Second-The movement on Porto Rico was not a movement for its capture. The department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our battleships should not be exposed to the risk of serious injury from the fire of the fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong. Its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and to secure

for us domination of the sea. "The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed, and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk for the destruction of any of our battleships except in battle with the enemy's ships. The movement to Porto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, undoubtedly learning that our fleet was at San Juan changed his destination to Santiago. Our movements to Porto Rico thus became a reconnoissance and fulfilled its purpose There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the army was not

then ready to co-operate. "Third-With regard to sending our ships nto the harbor of Santiago: Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the department not to expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines, and the wisdom of his course, I be lieve, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, the co-operation of the army. How ffectually, under this co-operation, the result was accomplished is now a matter of

"There, are few more graphic scenes than must have been presented at 4 o'clock upon the afternoon of the 14th of July, when Shafter, with his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the reply of the Spanish commander to the demand for surren der. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous and the signal officers stood upon the heights to wigwag the signal for firing Happily, instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spaniards had surrendered to this combined readiness for at-

"Fourth-Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon Admiral Sampson for the month prior to the great battle which destroyed Cervera's ficet. He was commanding of ficer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuban coast charged with the detail of all the movements of ships; charged with clerical correspondence with the department and other officers, and especially charged with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sweepingly accused, was devoting his days and nights

"If you will read the orders issued by him, beginning with June 1, you will find most thorough precautions had to the troops returning to their homes, to been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every vessel knew his post and his duty in case of an attempt to escape, so that, when that attempt came, the move ment to prevent it, by the attack of our vessels upon the outcoming Spanlards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General was neither at Missionary Ridge nor Look-

out Mountain. "I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest, as I am, in giving them the credit they so richly-every one of them deserve for their glorious work. I cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But cannot uderstand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers, subordinate to him, clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washing ton, going to confer with General Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his orders,

and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparation. "For myself, I know no predilection for any one of these gallant men. I would

crown every one of them with laurel. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deserves unstinted praise; not one of them deserves anything ess than full measure for that day's work And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic com mander-in-chief, physically frail, worr with sleepless vigilance, weighed with measureless responsibilities and details, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blockading the Spar ish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfillment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his command; yet

sailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. "I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet-commodore, captains and all. Among them, all is peace; whatever disquiet there may be elsewhere, the navy is serene. I am rminded of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beau-

now compelled in dignified silence to be as-

And silver waves chime over peacefully:
And no rude storm, how fierce so'er it flieth,
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea.

"Truly yours, JOHN D. LONG." "Truly yours.

START FOR SANTIAGO.

Illinois Colored Troops Go to Take the Place of Shafter's Worn-

out Men. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 8 .- The men of the Eighth Illinois infantry, colored, were paid to-day, and later left over the B. & O. Southwestern, going via Cincinnati and Washington to New York. They expect to arrive in New York Tuesday night, and will take the steamer Yale direct to Santiago. The men were in fine spirits, all seemingly glad to get the chance to go to Santiago. The Eighth is famous as the one regiment of the United States army that is omposed entirely of colored men, including all the officers. It is recruited as follows: Companies A. B. C. D. E and F. Chicago: G. Bloomington; H. Springfield; I. Quincy; K. Litchfield; L. Mound City; M. Cairo. The field and staff officers are: Colonel, John R. Marshall; lieutenant colonel, .H. Johnson; major, Robert R. Jackson; major Frank Denison; adjutant, Captain Harvey A. Thompson; quartermaster, Captain James S. Nelson; chaplain, Captain Jordon

A. Chavis; surgeon, A. A. Wesley. Considerable excitement was caused by the mutiny of one of the companies of the last battalion because they had not been paid, because their pay rolls were improperly made out. There was much dissatisfaction expressed, and the men of Company L yelled, "We don't go unless we get our pay.'

"That's so, boys," cried out Captain Lane, their commander. Major Dennisor approached each man in the company and demanded whether he would go to the train or not, saying if he did not intend to go he must step out of the ranks. He then ordered Lane to take the train, under arrest. This awed the mutineers and they proceeded to the train.

A private of Company K jumped out of the train as it was about to start and endeavored to desert. Six shots were fired at him without effect. He was captured by the guards. Private George Faves, of the same company, was arrested by train was held at the station until he placed on board.

TO CHECK TYPHOID FEVER. Surgeon General Sternberg Calls Attention to a Circular Issued Last April.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The epidemic of typhold fever which prevails in so many of the army camps is giving the war degreat deal of concern, and steps are being taken to check the and prevent further spread of the disease. Surgeon General Sternberg to-day ssued a circular calling attention to a former circular issued by the medical de partment April 25. The former circular was devoted to recommendations for the health of the troops, and minutely pointed out what to avoid and how camps should be conducted from a sanitary point of view, together with suggestions as to food and clothing of the soldiers. It is the opinion of the surgeon general that these conditions have not been carried out, and in his circular to-day he says:

"The extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in camps of instruction indicates that the sanitary recommendations made in this circular have not been carried out If medical officers have failed to make the proper recommendations as indicated, the responsibility rests with them. If the recommendations have been made and not acted upon by those having authority in the various camps, the responsibility is not with the medical department, but these recommendations should be repeated and ommanding officers be urged to move their camps at frequent intervals and to maintain a strict sanitary police."

RECEPTION TO SHAFTER'S MEN First Steps Toward It Taken at Meeting in New York Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-To take the first steps in arranging for the reception to tendered in New York to the soldiers on their return home from the front, a committee of citizens met to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria. All were veteran soldiers of the civil war. Colonel Homer introduced a resolution, which was adopted, as follows: 'Resolved. That a committee to consis of Major Daniel E. Sickles. General Daniel Butterfield and General C. F. H. Collis. chairman of this meeting, be appointed to confer with the president, the governor of the state and the mayor of the city, a view to arranging for a fitting welcome

ake place after they have been rested at Montauk Point." General Collis said every military or canization both North and South, should be asked to co-operate. "I think it would be a good idea." said General Collis, after the meeting, "to have

FIRST PRISONERS SAIL. licante Leaves Santiago With 800 Sick and Wounded Spaniards

the reception on Labor day."

on Board. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Information was eceived by Adjutant General Corbin tonight from Colonel Humphrey, in charge of the transportation arrangements at San-tiago, that the Spanish hospital ship Aliante sailed from there to-day with 800 of the Spanish prisoners for Spain. It is suposed that the Alicante carries a majority of the sick and wounded of General Toral's army, as he would naturally send them first. The war department has no definit nformation as to the sailing of other Span

ish vessels.

SPAIN'S REPLY NOT AN UNQUALI-FIED ACCEPTANCE.

CONCEDES THE MAIN POINTS AND

STICKS ON MINOR ONES.

HAGGLING FOR BETTER TERMS

REPLY NOT YET DELIVERED

IT WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY.

Some Doubt as to Whether Spain's Acceptance Will Be Valid Without Action by the Cortes-American Peace Commissioners Not Yet Chosen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later, another dispatch brought a second section, and these kept coming uninterruptedly by a procession of messengers, until seven sections of the Spanish reply had been received at ten minutes of , when the last part was still to arrive. In the meantime, the cipher experts were at work and by 4:30 o'clock they were abreast of all that portion of the reply received up to that time, and there was a lull of some time, pending the arrival of the concluding portions. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay of the remainder.

The concluding portion of the reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassa-No effort was made to com it to the United States government to-night beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received but not disclosing its conterts. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, although no hour has been fixed. There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unqualified acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of accepting the essentials and trusting to a hoped for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to

egard as unessential. It is felt that the evident length of the reply means that Spain has not given a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It is evident that, if the reply is an acceptance, it is accompanied by extended discussion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for, while it was felt last week that Spain would surely yield in every particular, it began to be felt that possibly there might be another period of discussion and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange on the nature of the terms.

The prevailing view, however, is that the reply is on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precludes all possibility of further discussion.

All the vital points are believed to be conceded—the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this programme it is believed that Spain has sought to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt is raised as to whether Spain's acceptance will be operative until referred to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it is understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it is pointed out, exists as to the United States. for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative,

In case Spain's answer discusses these incidental points there promises to be wide latitude for controversy and delays unless the president and cabinet decline to enter the field of discussion.

Late in the afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Span-Hotel Victoria offers superior accommoda-tions, Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop. ish reply had come to the French embassy.

A cabinet officer who was with him at this time said on leaving:

"The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates the Spanish have accepted our terms in a general way, but have left several questions open that we did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations.

We will stand on these terms.' The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. Mc-Kinley favors keeping at least Manila har bor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the

As to members of the cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably the treaty of Ghent.

SPAIN'S INCONCLUSIVE REPLY. indrid Liberal Thinks It May Lead to an Exchange of Messages of Critical Nature.

MADRID, Aug. 8.-The Liberal this mornng says:

"The government accepts the United States conditions ad referendum, believing hat it is not authorized to cede territory without the vote of the cortes. If McKinley bjects, the cortes will be convoked this nonth. A fresh note from President Mc-Kinley, replying to Spain's reply, is expected during the course of this week."

Continuing, the Liberal expresses the pinion that "certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable nessages of a critical nature, possibly creating fresh difficulties."

HOPES WE WILL BE GENEROUS. Paris Temps Tenders Some Advice Regarding the Treaty to President McKinley.

PARIS, Aug. 8.-The Temps says it is to be hoped the noble resignation of Spain will touch the heart of President McKinley, and that he will consider it honorable to show that, if the United States is strong. it is great and magnanimous enough to spare the vanquished enemy, not to abuse its victory, and to desire, by the generosity of its acts, to make the treaty v people they have learned to respect on the battlefield a veritable pact of friendship. It is certain, the Temps adds, that Spain will be rewarded for her wisdom. from the Cuban incubus, she will regain energy and vitality, and march with joyful steps towards a calm and prosperou

A dispatch to the Temps from Jackson ville. Fla., fills a column and a half in omplaints about "American bad feeling toward France." The correspondent finally complains that "the American press loses no opportunity to glorify German science and British prowess.'

SIGSBEE GETS THE TEXAS. Placed in Command of the Mate to the Battleship He Lost at

Havana. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Two important changes in the command of vessels of the navy were announced this evening by Secretary Long. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine, when she met her fate in the harbor of Havana and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Captain John W. Philip of the command of the bat tleship Texas, now undergoing repairs in New York. It is understood that Captain Philip will be assigned to shore duty, prob ably the command of the Mare island navy

yard at San Francisco. Secretary Long announced also that Captain Caspar F. Goodrich, of the auxiliary ruiser St. Louis, had been ordered to the command of the Newark, Comm Schley's new flagship, to succeed Captain Albert S. Barker, who has been transferred to the Oregon on account of the illness of Captain Charles E. Clark. It is regarded by the naval authorities as

particularly fitting that Captain Sigsber should be given command of the Texas. The Maine and the Texas were the first battleships of the new American navy, both having been provided for by congress in the same appropriation bill. Both ves els were constructed by the government in accordance with government plans and inder the supervision of naval officers, the Maine at the New York navy yard and the Texas at the Norfolk navy yard. For years the Texas was looked upon as the nost unfortunate vessel in the navy. He fine work in Cuban waters, especially dur ing the engagement which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron time proved the wisdom of her construc-

ANOTHER CRITICISM ANSWERED Mismanagement at Santiago Not Chargeable to Appointees From Civil Life.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-It having been stated that much of the hardship suffered by the troops of General Shafter's army t Santiago was due to the large number of officers in that army who were appoint ed from civil and political life, Adjutant General Corbin pointed out to-night that the statement could not be correct, as comparatively few of the officers Shafter's corps had been appointed from civil life.

He referred to the record which show that there were 101 general and genera staff officers engaged in the Santiago cam paign, and that only fourteen of this numwere appointed from civil life. With but one exception-Major General Wheeler in command of the cavalry division-all of the officers in Shafter's corps who were appointed from civil life are in subordinate

BUSINESS EXCEEDINGLY DULL IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

LABOR PAID IN CHEAP MONEY

WAGES THE SAME AS WHEN SILVER WAS AT A PARITY.

Gold Is Very Scarce and the Depreciation of Silver Has Greatly Reduced the Wealth of the People-Revolutions Hurt, Also.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.-The Pacific Mail steamer City of Panama arrived today direct from La Libertad, with a cargo consisting principally of coffee.

According to the members of the crew of

the vessel business in Central America is exceedingly dull. Gold is very scarce, and the depreciation

in the value of silver has greatly reduced the wealth of the population. Everything is purchased outside, and nothing to speak of is manufactured.

Labor is paid in silver, but the wages remain the same as when silver was almost at a parity with gold. The "everlasting revolution" is causing a great deal of trouble, as capital is grad-

ually being driven from rich fields, in which it might easily thrive were the capitalists afforded protection of property and stability of values. However, it is charged that ambitious adenturers in the United States and malontents at home are responsible for a good

many stories of "revolutions" that never Morales, in the matter of Guatemalan affairs, is not looked upon as a serious menace to the well being of the present gov-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-Advices received rom Cocoas, Guatemala, show that the revolutionary movement there has assumed phase which, while not jeopardizing the existing government, promises to involve foreign residents in great difficulty. The insurgents under Morales are believed to ave received considerable support from the Mexicans upon the frontier, said to be chargeable at least with failing to observe neutrality. Some of the foreign residents already have suffered heavy exactions of money under forced levies by the nsurgents, and it may be that strong representations upon the subject will quired by the United States.

SHAFTER'S SICK REPORT.

There Were 412 New Fever Cases Sunday and Eleven Deaths, Five

From Vellow Fever. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-General Shafer's sanitary report for August 7 is as fol-

'Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. "Sanitary report for August 7: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever ases, 2.498; total number of new cases, 412; total number of fever cases returned to duty. :06. Deaths August 7: Private Ranger Mellin, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G. Eighth infantry, pernicious anaemia; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C. Eighth infantry, thermic fever; Priwate Hans Larsen, Company H. Third infantry, typhoid fever: Private Fatlick Stevens, Company F, First cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D. Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhold and gastrio fever; Corporal George L. Hopper, Com-pany H. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Royer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company K.

son, Company G. Eighth Ohio, yellow fever, SHAFTER, Major General." MORE TROOPS EN ROUTE HOME. Three Transports Sailed From Santiago Yesterday and Another

Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Pri-

rate Frank Dibler, Company F. Eighth

Ohio, yellow fever; Corporal Dudley Wile

Will Sail To-day. WASHINGTON, Aug. &-The following was posted at the war department tonight:

Santiago, Aug. 8, 3:11 p. m. General H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, Miami, Matteawan and Vigilanca sailed his morning, having on board First vol-

unteer cavalry, First regular cavalry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, Thirteenth infantry and Sixth Infantry. SHAFTER. Major General. SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.-The

transports Miami, Matteawan and Vigilanloaded with United States troops, sailed for the United States this morning. Tomorrow the transport Grand Duchess will leave with 742 men and officers of the Thirteenth infantry and six companies of the Seventy-first New York, aggregating 453 men and officers.

DAY RESIGNATION RUMORS. They Are Based on His Original

Statement That He Would Not Serve Long. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-The published report of the intention of Secretary Day to sign the office of ecretary of state upon the termination of the present war is based upon statements that were made at the time he assumed office to the effect that he would consent to hold it but a short ime. No official utterance as to the secretary's purpose is now obtainable, and Secretary Day himself declines to make any statement on the subject, so it cannot be ascertained positively whether or not the period of time which he had in mind as to length of his service when he as-

imed office has about expired Immunes Sail for Santiago. SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 8.-Two battalions of the Fifth regiment volunteers (imunes) sailed this afternoon upon transport Rio Grande for Santiago. The third battalion will sail upon the arrival of

M. Cambon to Be Rewarded. MADRID, Aug. 8.-The government has decided to reward the services of M. Cambon and M. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy at Washington,